

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME XXXVIII. No. 90

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—Lido and Lotus.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Reade streets.—HURRY DUMPTY.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between Broadway and Fourth st.—CORN JACE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—DAVID GARIME.

BROTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—DADDY O'DOWD.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—UNCLE SAM.

GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third av.—LES FRANZESSEN.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—JACK HARRAWAY.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 314 Broadway.—DRAMA, BURLESQUE AND OILS.

NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 725 and 730 Broadway.—NEW YEAR'S EVE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—MAGN. ORG. Afternoon and Evening.

ATHENIUM, No. 125 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NEBRO MINSTRELLY, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND CONCERT.

BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.—Now open, Afternoon and Night. Rink, 3d avenue and 6th street.

LENT'S CIRCUS, MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Madison and Fourth ays. Afternoon and Evening.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Third avenue and Fourth st.—LAUGHING GAS EXHIBITION.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st.—AGNES.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, March 31, 1873.

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A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT, which cannot properly be charged to the carelessness of officials, occurred on Saturday night on the Rutland and Washington division of the Besselaer and Saratoga Railroad, by which two or more persons were killed and many severely—some fatally—wounded. The special despatch to the Herald in our news columns gives the particulars of the disaster, which, it seems, was brought about through the washing away of the bed of the railroad track. The storm that swept over the country has already destroyed many lives and much property, and this dreadful calamity may not be the last of that kind we may yet to record.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN TWO RAILWAY KINGS—Tom Scott, of Pennsylvania, and Garrett, of Baltimore—for a certain connecting railway line in Western Pennsylvania, begins to assume a really warlike aspect. We hope they will keep it up, for the great danger to the public from our gigantic railway monopolies is not from any hostilities between them, but from coalitions for general extortions and a division of the spoils.

The New York City Charter—Plots and Counterplots of the Politicians.

The letter of our Albany correspondent, published in to-day's Herald, supplies us with another chapter of the plots and counterplots of the politicians over the proposed new charter for the city of New York. Democrats, republicans, liberals and reformers; old Tammany and new Tammany, Custom House rings, Weed rings and Committee of Seventy, are all alike laboring for a common end—to secure the lion's share of the spoils. The democrats who are in office, and who expected after their overthrow in November last to be turned adrift as soon as the republican Legislature assembled, have taken courage and hope from the squabbles of the republican factions and are doing their best to keep up the fight, so as to prevent the passage of any charter this session, and thus retain their positions. The Custom House Ring, eager to centralize the power of the city government in the hands which already control the large federal patronage in the metropolis and the State, is seeking to vacate all the municipal offices at one fell swoop and to place the appointing power in a source subject to Custom House control. The faction acknowledging Thurlow Weed and ex-Governor Morgan as its chiefs is resolved to hold on to such positions as are already in the possession of its friends, and is not prepared to trust to the new leaders for such reappointments as it may desire. The Aldermen who, under the Assembly bill, were to enjoy the appointing privilege, have shown themselves too selfish to merit the confidence of the republican leaders. The Senators, poor and hungry, have been led to expect that a quarrel over the charter may bring up to the State capital a harvest for the Legislature to gather in, and have not unwillingly aided to complicate the question of the appointing power. Finally, when a new place has been about agreed upon by all the republican interests, and when the issue dividing the Custom House and Weed rings has been reduced to the simple question of retaining four republicans in office instead of turning them out to-day to reappoint them to-morrow, a new difficulty springs up in the path of the proposed compromise. The democrats and liberals having control of the Board of Assistant Aldermen are found to have a little plot of their own to match against the plans of the republican managers. As the new appointing power is to be the Mayor and the two aldermanic Presidents, and as a law dates from the time of its signature by the Governor, the majority of the Board of Assistant Aldermen propose to hold a quiet meeting after the charter shall have passed from the Legislature into the Governor's hands, and to elect a democratic or liberal President in place of their present presiding officer. In all these bargains and intrigues the good government of the metropolis is entirely ignored, and the only object that occupies the minds of the politicians is how to get the city offices into their hands or how to prevent the city offices from passing out of their hands.

For nearly a year and a half, ever since the people rose up in their might and overthrew the old Tammany ring, the municipal government has been in a condition of discord and inefficiency—almost of anarchy—which has been but little less injurious than the rule of license and fraud by which it was preceded. Under the specious cry of economy and reform all progress has been checked, and great works of public improvement which should before now have added materially to the beauty, comfort and wealth of the metropolis, have been either temporarily or finally abandoned. The harmony and unity of purpose so essential to an efficient and vigorous administration have been wholly wanting. Our financial management has been penurious without true economy, and the large powers of the Comptroller have been used to gratify personal spleen rather than to advance the general prosperity. Departments which were disposed to display vigor and enterprise have been crippled through the jealousy of the Department of Finance, and have found themselves prevented from discharging their duties in a satisfactory manner. Our citizens, resolved to bring this reign of discord and inefficiency to an end, insisted upon the nomination of capable and honest candidates for office on all the great party tickets last November, and when the election was over and the victory was found to have fallen to the republican side they looked to that organization for the reform they demanded. There was a general feeling of satisfaction at the decisive character of the result. The State Government, the City Government and three-fourths of the Legislature had been placed in republican hands, and there could be no divided responsibility. Had the democrats carried the city and the republicans the State, or had the Legislature been less overwhelmingly of one political complexion, there might have been some excuse for delay, hesitation, intrigues and bargains; but with everything in the hands of one party it was believed that a thorough reorganization and reform of our municipal government was a thing assured. The people were indifferent as to the distribution of the offices; they only asked that incompetent officers might be removed, that harmony might be restored, that vigor and enterprise might take the place of parsimony and petty intrigue, and that the machinery of progress might once again be set in motion. They were prepared for any political change that might be made in the municipal government, notwithstanding the democratic character of the city. They had tried democracy, and it had turned out an imposition and a fraud. They had tried a mixed government, and it had miserably failed. The republicans might have taken every office under the municipality if they had done so in a manly, straightforward manner, with the avowed purpose of giving us real reform under a party that had not yet been tried in New York, and the people would have been contented with the change.

In place of prompt and decisive action we have had three months of disgraceful wrangling among the victors over the division of the spoils. The first blunder was made in the quarrel between the new Mayor and the Custom House Ring over the appointing power; the next in the discord among the republican Senators and Assemblymen over the same bone of contention. The party organs, each with its little personal axe to grind, lent their aid in increasing the

confusion. The Custom House Ring endeavored at first to coerce obedience, and, when this failed, adopted the fatal policy of hesitation and timidity. The object of the republican party was to take control of the city government; yet with a three-fourth majority in the Legislature they feared to do so boldly, and wasted their time in quarrelling over details and individuals until at last the people have become disgusted with their whole policy. They lacked the courage to say, We have the responsibility and we will take the power; they lacked the political honesty to act as partisans for the benefit of their organization; they have shown themselves simply trading politicians, each bent on doing the best he can for himself and each on the lookout for a change to promote his personal interests. If they have lost the chance of taking such advantage of their accidental victory in New York as they might have secured by decisive and harmonious party action they have only themselves to blame for the blunder.

There is now but one course to pursue. The Legislature having shown its want of strength and of unity, and the faction leaders having displayed no faculty but the faculty of squabbling over personal preferences, the disgraceful scramble should be brought to a close at once and the uncontrolled power of appointment be placed in the hands of the Mayor. This will be the more practicable and the more desirable inasmuch as Mayor Havemeyer has become satisfied that the office of Comptroller is "too large" for Mr. Green and that we can have no vigorous and harmonious government without a change in the head of the Finance Department. There are many influential and intelligent citizens who believe that the best way to secure a strong, efficient and honest government is to give one man the whole, uncontrolled executive power and to hold him responsible for the good conduct of every subordinate department. The twaddle of some partisan papers in favor of giving the Mayor the appointing power subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen is not worthy of consideration. If the Mayor is to be in truth the executive head, and if the legislative and executive branches of the government are to be kept distinct from and independent of each other, the absolute power over the appointments and removals should vest in the Mayor alone. Many persons who believe in this theory of government hesitated to urge its adoption in the new charter, because the Comptroller was supposed to exercise undue influence over Mayor Havemeyer—an influence which every sensible citizen must feel would not be for the benefit of the city. This obstacle being removed, they are willing now to see the sole appointing power vested in the Mayor, and the Legislature will save itself from further reproach if it will cease its indecent wrangling and place the appointments in Mayor Havemeyer's hands. The Mayor will then be responsible for the good government of the city, and if the republicans fail to secure the great political advantage resulting from the control of the enormous patronage once wielded by Tweed and his associates they will at least enjoy the satisfaction of having fulfilled their promises made before election and done their best to redeem New York from misrule.

The Southern Tornado and the Great Equinoctial Tempest.

The late storm proves to have been one of the most remarkable Continental cyclones on record. It originated . . . between the advancing Spring currents from the Gulf and the northerly winter winds, which, at the period of equinox, are in ceaseless and well-matched struggle. The tornado of Friday night, whose centre tore its disastrous way near Canton, Miss., was, it appears, only a circumstance in the vast general commotion which enveloped every section east of the Mississippi River, in tumultuous and stormy weather, as had been preannounced by the Weather Bureau a full day in advance. The origin of the Southern and Western tornadoes has been involved in much uncertainty, but the present instance gives a clew to the explanation. The return trade wind, which begins to blow from the southwest in or about the thirtieth parallel at this season, is known to be a rapid descending current; and, as it is forced northward, confined between meridians which converge and gradually close in, it bursts open for itself, in its fury, a channel to the North. The effect is similar to that of the bore at the mouth of rivers, where the broad and swift tidal wave is forced into a narrow space into a cul-de-sac. The Friday tornado must have had a barometer nearly as low as that of the celebrated Natchez tornado of May 7, 1840, when houses were blown, or rather burst, outward, by the sudden removal of the external atmospheric pressure, and over three hundred persons killed. The fact that the Canton meteor was in the evening and at night, and that the usual time of such phenomena is from three o'clock in the afternoon to midnight, when the sun's daily action on the atmosphere has reached its maximum disturbing effect, together with the brief duration of the outburst—from two to five minutes—and the general track they pursue from southwest to northeast, all go to confirm the view suggested by this most recent hurricane.

It yet remains to be seen whether meteorologists can bring these sudden and terrible tornadoes under the power of prevision, as they have done the great Continental tempests; but, with an effective and extensive weather system, they may, no doubt, arrive at their philosophy, since Nature, like a coquetish woman, discloses her greatest secrets in her angry and stormy moods. The fact that the grand circular storm, of which the Mississippi tornado was only an offshoot, occupied more than twenty-four hours in making its way from the Mississippi River to the seaboard, gave ample time for forewarning shipping in the Atlantic ports, and proves the immense advantage the United States has for the successful practice of forecasting the weather. The phenomenal rarity feature of the current weather, which usually accompanies a season of frequent tornadoes, justifies the warning of the weather-wise against a stormy Spring.

CONGRESSMAN GARFIELD "rises to explain" his vote in the back pay grab in a letter to the Cincinnati Times. He says he "does not shrink any just measure of responsibility" for the vote he gave. His constituents have just measured the extent of that responsibility and found the result. The sum of it is, they request Mr. Garfield to resign his seat.

The Spanish Republic—Our Correspondence from Madrid.

In another place in the Herald of this morning will be found a letter from our special correspondent at Madrid. It is only a few days since we published a brilliant letter from the same pen, illustrating the present condition and foreshadowing the immediate future of Spain. The letter which we print to-day gives a lively, graphic and exhaustive sketch of the first days of the Republic. A series of tableaux leads us onward from the days of Ferdinand, the last of the absolute monarchs, up to the present moment. Isabella, who accepted the rôle of the constitutional monarch, and Sagasta and Zorrilla, and the venerable republican patriot Orense, and the eloquent and pure-minded Castelar, and the ambitious Martos and others of the prominent figures of the day are made to pass before us. So vividly are the actors in this national drama set before us that we could hardly fail to know them if we met them. We have, besides, an inside view of Spanish politics, such as has not before been given to the public. We now know what the Republic has had to contend against in the slaveholders' league, and how wretched is the condition of the Spanish army. Who that reads this letter will ever forget that dark and chilly night when, amid the ever "sharpening" rain, Castelar, mounted upon a balcony, his voice sounding "like a chiming silver bell," calmed the turbulent multitude which besieged the Hall of Assembly and sent it peacefully homeward? Our readers will not fail to detect in this letter the same skillful hand which described the Napoleon obsequies at Chislehurst and which gave us the opinions of the venerable statesman Guizot. We do not exaggerate when we say that such sketches of contemporary history have never before appeared in the pages of a newspaper. For clearness, fullness, graphic description and sweet simplicity of style we know of nothing in the same line of literature with which to compare them. Macaulay stands out not more prominently among modern historians, nor Dickens among modern novelists, than does our correspondent among the men of his order. In truth, we have in these letters at once the brilliancy and high-toned philosophy of the historian, and the vivid, dramatic power of the novelist. These letters of themselves furnish convincing proof that in the future of journalism a place is to be found for the highest kind of talent in every department of literature. We refer our readers to the letter, which will speak for itself.

Gaps in the Deep-Sea Soundings.

The Atlantic Ocean and parts of the Arctic Seas have been partially examined in the interest of the first maritime and commercial nations, and yet we notice some great gaps upon the chart. We allude to that portion of the Atlantic between the United States and the island of Bermuda; also to the southward of the Newfoundland banks. In our opinion it is time some vessel of the United States or the English navy should be sent to execute this work in the interest of the commercial world, to say nothing of the intense interest surrounding all matters pertaining to physical geography. The condition of the depths of the sea, the nature of the bottom, the force and direction of deep-sea currents, the temperature at great depths, and, in fact, all the conditions affecting the sea bottom, have lately acquired and grown into great practical importance in connection with telegraphic communication by ocean cables.

We anticipate great results by careful and systematic deep-sea soundings, and some time back alluded with pride to the preparation of the United States ship Junata, which our government was about to place upon duty so desirable to science. To make it the more appropriate on our part, we hear that the English Admiralty have equipped in their navy the Challenger, one of the finest of her class, for deep-sea sounding, dredging and other scientific researches. We hope that the Junata will be prepared in every way to make her work as thorough as that of the English naval vessel. It seems to us that the lifelong labors of Professor Agassiz, of Harvard College, should entitle him to participate in the results of the Junata's research, and the commander of this vessel be instructed to gather for the Professor specimens of the ocean's bottom at all depths, with recorded temperatures at great depths, so that he may be enabled to give to the world his opinion upon them. By May the Junata should be ready to start, for then the weather will be propitious.

THE BANISHMENT OF THE BONAPARTES FROM FRANCE.—Prince Napoleon (Plon-Plon) has again given proof that he is totally unfit to represent and guard the interests of such a family as the Bonapartes, especially under the circumstances in which that family is placed. His petition praying for the restoration of his rights as a citizen and remonstrating against what he considers his illegal expulsion from France has resulted in worse than failure. It has led to the introduction of a bill into the Assembly decreeing the banishment of the entire Bonaparte family from France. It may be found in the long run that the President and his Ministers have erred in the course they have taken, for it can hardly fail to awaken sympathy in many hearts for the Empress and her son. It is undeniable, however, that the inconsiderate haste of Plon-Plon, by forcing the government to take decided action, has, for the present, done injury to the family of which he is a member. Prince Napoleon would have acted more wisely if he had quietly bided his time.

UNREASONABLE VERDICTS and perverse juries are not monopolized by New York. A man has just been tried at Bordeaux for murdering his wife, her father, mother and two of his children. He was a country postman in the wild flats of "the Landes," and addicted to drink. He went apparently to sleep under the influence of liquor at the post office, twenty-four miles from his house. That night all his family were killed except two children. The eldest, a boy eight years old, says his father was the criminal; just after butchering the others he came to his bed and shook him, the frightened child pretending to be asleep. In the morning the postman was seen still asleep in the post office. No other evidence was brought against him than that of the child, who, though contradicting himself upon some points under cross-examination, stuck firmly to the assertion of his recognition of his father as the perpetrator of the

monstrous crime. On this testimony the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty, with extenuating circumstances," which condemns him to hard labor for life. What could have been the intent of this jury it is difficult to guess. Either the prisoner was guilty or he was not. If he committed the act a death penalty would be light in comparison with his deserts. If there was doubt of the fact he was entitled to an acquittal. On what grounds, if guilty, could he be considered worthy of the merciful consideration of the Court? Clearly those jurors are of the sort who never read newspapers, and thus come with blank minds to do justice between the community and the prisoner at the bar.

Passion Sunday Sermons.

Yesterday introduced the commemorative season of the Saviour's passion and suffering more immediately preceding his crucifixion, and it was fittingly observed by the Catholic and Protestant Episcopal churches. Father McNamee looked upon this season as one peculiarly adapted to prayer and meditation and offerings of gratitude and praise to the compassionate Jesus, who suffered and died for the race. These sufferings and this death, the scene in the Garden and on the Cross, were so vividly depicted that the audience wept. And we do not wonder at it. The recital of this story has a power to move human hearts that no other story has, and, as Father McNamee suggested, the inevitable results of the Saviour's passion will flow upon the soul that meditates thereon and seeks through faith the blessings of divine grace. It is the story of God's love to sinning man.

Of like tenor were the remarks of Rev. Mr. Thompson, who gave Christians a scourging for wounding their Saviour by their inconsistent, if not absolutely wicked, lives. The crucifixion, he said, was not the lesson of an hour. Christ was crucified from the beginning and was crucified to the end. The energy that is concentrated and used in twenty-four hours in the United States could conquer Africa and make it Christian from end to end. If this statement is true, or even partially true, does there not rest a fearful responsibility upon this Christian nation? And by our neglect in this matter is not Christ wounded in the house of his friends?

Mr. Frothingham, who had been accused of being a nothingarian, has manifestly veered around considerably within a brief period, else it would not have been necessary for a religious exchange last week to deny a rumor that he was thinking of entering the orthodox ministry. In his discourse yesterday on the vanity and value of life he acknowledges his belief in the hereafter, and admits that unless we live cordially and sincerely here we may not hope for the felicity beyond. His statement of woman's sphere and duty should commend itself to every true woman. To rear a child and to rear it well, to soften its disposition and to teach it what it will be, is the noblest work a woman can do. Home is the casket that contains men, women and children; everything about it should be pure, attractive and beautiful, so that men and women will love to be there. We hope the women will read this discourse and be profited by it.

Dr. Clarke, of Brooklyn, depicted the judgment day that is within every man's breast in the soul's living consciousness of sins unpardoned. The sun can no more efface the work marks on stationery than the record of sin on the soul can be blotted out save by the blood of the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world.

Mr. Beecher yesterday delivered a beautiful essay on the senses and their uses. If Plymouth congregation pay the large salary they are reported to pay for religious instruction every Sabbath and get only such as this, in our opinion they do not get the worth of their money. And why a minister of the Gospel should go into a philosophical explanation of the use of the reason in religion, any more than in the business of everyday life, is a little incomprehensible. The exercise of reason that men bring into their daily business, if applied to the subject of religion, would save every reasoning man in New York in a week, if not in a day; and hence Mr. Beecher might have told his hearers in five minutes what they could practise at once, instead of laboring through an hour to teach them that the business of this life is one thing and that of the life to come is another, and that different faculties, and their exercise in different degrees, are needed for each. It is to be presumed that the majority of Plymouth congregation believe the Bible and the cardinal doctrines of Christianity contained therein, and all this sensuous philosophy will not increase their faith in these things. What they need is to know of the doctrines, whether they be of God, and this knowledge they can obtain only in one way—by doing the will of God. Let them apply the same principles to salvation that they apply to making money, and they will have the former as certainly as the latter.

Rev. John Dikenson has been preaching sermons on temperance and reading works of fiction, and in a late discourse on the last named topic he taught that the reading of the higher and nobler works of the imagination was simply the employment of a God-given faculty. He had been remonstrated with for making this observation, so yesterday he gave his people some lessons on Bible study. He claims that this Book contains some beautiful specimens of the higher and nobler works of the imagination—allegories and parables. But how to study the Bible should be no more of a puzzle to people than how to study history or geography or poetry. The Bible is a book, and asks no odds of any other book. It demands study, but not a particular kind of study, unless the student is seeking for a particular thing. But if the search is made at all the testimony of the Scriptures will be found in favor of Christ from beginning to end. Hence Jesus bade the people in his day to search the Scriptures, and Paul commends the Bereans because they did search them to ascertain whether his teachings could be sustained by them.

Father Elliott missed an excellent opportunity yesterday to hold up Christ as the author and object of faith, instead of confining faith and truth within the narrow limits of the Catholic Church. Truth is as vast as creation and as infinite as God, and to presume to teach that God gives truth and faith to one creed or to one class of men only,

is as absurd as to teach that the sun shines upon one nation or people only and that all beyond is dark and drear. The Catholic Church holds truth. So does the Protestant and so do those who are neither Protestant nor Catholic. Truth and faith are of God, and, as He is no respecter of persons, He giveth a portion of each to every man to profit withal. Glorifying in Christ and in Him alone is good and profitable, but glorying in creeds and formulas alone, as the Rev. Father intimates all good Catholics should do, is, to say the least, profitless; for creeds and Churches will pass away. They are good and useful in a measure here, but they will not be needed in the world above, where we shall see as we are seen and know even as also we are known.

Rev. Mr. Powers, who does not pretend to be orthodox, may be excused when he omits reference to Christ or his Gospel in his treatment of crime and criminals as he did yesterday. If criminals act from sordid motives as intimated by Mr. Powers why not bring to bear upon the class whence, according to this authority, they come—a power and a motive and an influence higher than and beyond themselves or the society in which they live? Until men have higher motives they must act from lower ones, and it is futile and unfair to charge crime upon the administration of justice, jury trials, the lack of education among the thousands of this metropolis and other things in which we may not be as earnest and honest as we should be. Is not the pulpit as much, if not more, to blame than any other agency for refusing or neglecting to present to those thousands he enumerates the higher motives of religion of which we speak? And is not Mr. Powers himself as much to blame as any other clergyman among us for the existing condition of society that he laments? Rapid transit, compulsory education, prompt and judicial enforcement of the law against crime may help toward lessening it; but from present indications these will have very little influence indeed. We have already had three or four murders in this city since the death of Foster, and we know from his record and that of others now in the Tombs that the crime of murder is not confined to the ignorant and the debased. What rapid transit will do in this line remains to be tested; but of the Gospel's power to reform men and give them higher motives for action we have not the shadow of a doubt. Let the masses have it.

The News from Spain.

Telegraph reports from Madrid under date of yesterday indicate that the struggle between the Carlists and the republican military authorities is still maintained with great activity and zeal on both sides, the results being, at certain points, encouraging to the hopes of the Bourbonists. The mutinous, or, at least, indifferent, spirit which is manifested by the bulk of the Spanish army in the discharge of its duty impugns the action of the democratic régime vastly. There is little doubt that the Carlists obtained a decided success at Ripoll, and that General Campos, at the head of a government column, was checked and forced to retreat in the same neighborhood. Berge was captured on the 29th inst., the royalists taking some five hundred prisoners. Society is becoming demoralized to a most alarming extent by the consequences of the civil war, and we are told of robberies, murders and lynch law executions from different points of the national territory. The government has ordered elections for the Constituent Cortes. Some of the municipalities appear very anxious relative to the working of the educational system in the common schools, and it is to be hoped that the rising generation of Spaniards will, under any sort of persuasion, be induced to renounce the sword and pistol, and to learn the use and benefit of the primer and the pen.

The Woman Myers and the Goodrich Case.

The Brooklyn police now demand an amende for the criticisms on their treatment of the woman Myers. She is not the murderer, they admit, but an important witness, who admits seeing Goodrich in New York at nine o'clock on the Thursday night. She has given clews to the discovery of a man who was an enemy of Charles Goodrich, and whom, according to Chief Campbell, she names as the murderer. District Attorney Britton does not agree with the Chief on this latter point, but it is evident the man indicated—Roscoe, a Spaniard—is sought for by the police. A later account asserts that Mrs. Myers has since admitted meeting Roscoe in Grand street on last Saturday week, or within forty-eight hours of the murder. This man had an altercation with Goodrich at Mrs. Myers' home, in Stanton street, or at the house in Degraw street, as it is variously stated, but at least one altercation. If this is Mrs. Myers' statement her being held as a witness is legally defensible. We have no wish to doubt the vital importance of arresting Roscoe. His description should be published as widely as possible. While, however, the best efforts should be made to find him, we would warn the police against building too complete a theory upon his identity with the murderer. There are at least two women in the case with whom the relations of Goodrich were peculiar. Whatever may have been Mrs. Myers' connection with him, and whatever enmity Roscoe may have had against him on her account, the other woman, of whom so much has been said, had a great personal grievance, that would point strongly to her as having some grounds for revenge. This "Diana-like" woman has not been found. Until she is the mystery around the case will remain. Let the detectives attend to all the points. The letting go of grave hints, accompanied by sage nods, to hungry "locals" will not settle the matter. The publication of Roscoe's description in the papers when learned from Mrs. Myers would have been worth more than all the winks that conveyed how "thunderstruck" we were to be.

THE INCREASE OF SALARY LAW.—The Cincinnati Enquirer declares that if the increase of salary law is to be repealed—and it should be repealed—let it be in all its provisions or none. It could not have been passed except as an entirety. "We can get good Presidents for \$25,000 a year," says the Enquirer, "and Congressmen for \$5,000." We have no doubt that some men could be found patriotic enough to take the Presidency for nothing and give a good bonus for the job in the bargain. Take some of our railroad monarchs, for example.